# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

Vol. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 18TH, 1889

NUMBER 11

#### Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Run das Larangeiras.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Chargé d'Affaires, ad interin.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Tavessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.

Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 75, Ru dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL— Nº 8, Travess de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY, Consul General.

#### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divinence Service every Sunday at 11 a m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p m. H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.

N. B. —All notices should be sent to

ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk. No. 6, Rna Humaytá.

METHODIST EPISCOPALCHURCH—LargodoCattete

English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m. preaching

at 1130 a.m. on Sundays, and at 720 p. m. on Fridays.

E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School to a.m., preaching 7.30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor. Residence: Rua da Princeza Imperial No. 18.

Residence: Rua da Princera Imperial No. 18.

PRESPTERIAN CHIHECH—We y Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.

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Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre N. 34.

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p.m., every Wennessay. Sinday school at 4:59, p.m.
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earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. Roberts, Caixa do Correio, 75

#### Araveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Control train leaves Rio at 5a. m.: arrives at Barra do Pirally 7:22, Enter Rios 3; and librain (terminus) at 7:25 p.m. Sol Fands train leaves Rio at 5a. m. arrives at Barra at 60 Pirally 7:22, Enter Rios 3; and librain (terminus) at 7:25 p.m. Sol Fands train leaves to Rosa on. m. arriving at Porto Novo at Conformal S. Paulo branch mentel 1:22 pm. Porto. Novo at 10:35 Enter Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives at Barra at 5:45 and the Central train 2:17 a. m. of 2:45 pm. Porto. Novo at 10:35 Enter Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train the 2:18 pm. Porto. Novo at 10:35 pm. 2:18 pm. Porto. Rios at 10:35 pm. 2:18 pm. Porto. Rios at 10:35 pm. 2:18 pm. Porto. Rios at 10:35 pm. 2:18 pm. Prom. Enter Rios train leaves at 2:15 pm. and arrives at Barra at 5:25 pm. Prom. Enter Rios train leaves at 3:15 pm. and arrives at Barra at 5:25 pm. Prom. Enter Rios train leaves at 3:15 pm. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:35 pm. Prom. Enter Rios train leaves at 3:15 pm. and arrives at 10:30 pm. 3:15 pm. and arrives at 10:30 pm. 3:25 pm. and hird to Belem arriving at 2:10 a. m. and 3:25 pm. and hird to Belem arriving at 2:10 a. m. and 3:25 pm. and leave Barra at 4 and 5:20 and 3:25 a.m. 3:25 pm. and leave Barra at 4 and 5:20 and 3:25 pm. and leave Barra at 4 and 5:20 and 3:25 pm. and leave Barra at 4 and 5:20 and 3:25 pm. arriving at 8:25 pm. arriving at 8:25

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Dr. W. J. Pairbairn, M.D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician Office: Rua 1º de Maryo, No. 99; from 11 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 439 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18, Botafogo

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30 Combill, London E. C. Messrs, Bates, Hendy & Co.
37 Walbrook London, E. C. Messrs. JOHN MILLER & Co., São Paulo and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 18th, 1889.

IT should be recorded that serious obstructions have arisen in this port in the dispatch of ships and merchandise because of the epidemic and exceptional heat. The force of laborers at the custom house has been largely reduced by sickness and death, and the continued heat has rendered it difficult to procure substitutes. The same difficulty has been experienced by the stevedores and at the coaling stations, the laborers being unable to stand exposure to the blazing sun and intense heat. Steamers are meeting with the greatest difficulties in discharging freight, and empty lighters, which have hitherto been found sufficient for all demands of the port, are now very scarce because of insufficient labor to discharge the loaded ones. It is a lamentable state of affairs, but under existing circumstances it must be borne as patiently as the merchants are bearing the losses and responsibilities attendant upon the reigning epidemic. Perhaps the customs authorities might have prevented the block in discharging freight by providing for night work, which could have been carried on with less risk to the laborer, and which even yet can be resorted to with advantage, but as the customs officials are not accustomed to an exertion like this the shipper must submit to the delays.

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Were the matter not so serious, the events of the past lew weeks in connection with the epidemic of fevers in this city would be highly ludicrous. We have had much severer epidemics and equally severe drouths, but never before have the authorities been so nervous and demoralized. It is true that an unknown and fatal element has made its appearance this year which the native physicians have been unable to understand, and it is true that the heat and drouth have been excessive. Were Brazilian physicians as familiar with American and English practice as they are with the French, they would have long ago recognized the similarity between the "sunstroke" and "heat-fever" of the United States and India, and the mysterious accesso pernicuso of the present season. knowing anything about these matters, they have all joined the authorities in denouncing the one tangible cause-the sewers: and we have therefore had the entertaining spectacle of ministers, doctors, engineers, journalists and loungers, all denouncing the sewers for every possible fault and every imaginable connection with the epidemic. Consultations have been of daily occurrence, duties are to be evaded, for duty pail goods

and they have all been occupied with the one subject-the sewers. Additions in the character of a sea-side outlet, to cost £700,000 to £800,000 sterling, have been resolved upon. Then come propositions to increase the water supply-the minister accepting every proposal only to find himself tilting with windmills. Then a professor of engineering, who has never done anything practical in his life, writes a learned article on sanitary matters, of which he appears to know about as much as he knows of medicine. A consultation follows, and then he is appointed to a position giving him arbitrary authority over every one, even the regular officials. Thus far his measures consist in an attempt to construct a tank holding 10 cubic metres of water to flush a four or five-foot sewer, and the emptying of a lew barrels of sea water into another main sewer. It is like poking smoke through a 12-inch hole with a knitting needle, but still the farce goes on, everybody looks serious, two separate parties are rushing after additional water, and the government feels happy in the consciousness that public attention is diverted from itself.

THE decree authorizing the special customs tariffs on certain articles of foreign production imported into the province of Rio Grande do Sul is at one and the same time a confession of weakness on the part of the government, and an injustice to other provinces. The weakness is confessed, because the authorities are unable to control smuggling over the Rio Grande frontier and the leaders of the political parties in the province have imposed this fact upon the government to secure advantages for its trade. The injustice consists in the favorable position thus secured by one province of the empire to the detriment of all the others. If special legislation can be secured by smuggling, through which duties are to be reduced, then it appears that a premium is offered every province to smuggle, for it is a logical sequence that, once the custom house revenues show a falling off, the government would, -if desiring to preserve coherency-furnish a special tariff to each province. The result of this would be that only at the large commercial centres could the legal high tariffs be collected, for there smuggling is virtually impossible, and the importers at these centres would run in their goods at the nearest favored port and bring them into their own markets duty paid. The provinces bounding or Ric Grande will certainly find their customs receipts affected. Santa Catharina will be the first to suffer and the trade of that province will be greatly diverted from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande. The jealousy created by these special tariffs will also prove a valuable factor in the arguments of agitators and the result will be that province after province will put in claims for their rights. And we trust they will. The Brazilian customs tariffs have been steadily advanced to an intolerable point, and smuggling on a large scale is directly the result. Were tariffs moderate, the merchants of Uruguay would have no interest in flooding the empire with their imported goods and home pioduce, for the legitimate trade in Brazil could meet them on equal terms; but with ample profits offered them and with a frontier almost impossible to watch with vigilance, that they should avail of so favorable an opportunity is not surprising. The merchants of the invaded zone cry out, and undorbtedly with reason, that they cannot compele with the smugglers, and the authorities instead of rigorously guarding the frontier grant a special tariff. Goods introduced it Rio Grande will be sent to Santa Catharina and other provinces. There is no necessity for smuggling unless the provincial import

have free transit; now Santa Catharina's its value, 30d. There is no limit to the merchants cry out, are appeased with a tariff for themselves, and so on until Rio, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia and Santos will be the only points where the original tariff is enforced. This reductio ad absurdam can only be avoided by a decrease in import duties, and a sentiment of self-preservation should make Brazilian law-givers feel that this special Rio Grande do Sul tariff is the thin end of the wedge, the destructive power of which may be conjectured, if not estimated.

WE noticed in our last issue that the

government had abolished by a decree dated on the 2nd inst, the charge of I per cent. heretofore made at the Mint for coining gold of fineness equal or superior to the standard of Brazilian gold money. The object aimed at by this action of the government is the conversion of the very large sum of British gold now held here-estimated as high as £1,000,000—into Brazilian currency, through which conversion the cash available to the banks would be increased by 8,910,000\$ in legal tender money, the need of which is unquestion-The manner in which this aid to the market is to be extended is open to criticism and to this our remarks will be restricted, If £1,000 in gold are a legal tender for duties at the custom house for 8,890\$, the profit upon converting these sovereigns into Brazilian gold is so insignificant that a few days delay in receiving the re-coined money would more than counterbalance it, for interest is to be considered. If a banker could pay any multiple of £1,000 into the Treasury and immediately receive its equivalent in legal money the profit would become sensible, but as the Mint does not hold coin in readiness to meet deposits of bullion. we repeat that the 20\$ per £1,000 is consumed by interest for the period of re-Now if the Treasury officials were authorized to issue certificates of deposit for the foreign gold paid in, either by customers or the public departments, we submit that a serious difficulty in the question would be removed, expense would be avoided and the foreign money would become available at any moment that it became sought for to meet demands from abroad. These certificates would we think circulate in the larger payments, just as Treasury bills did during the Paraguayan war, and would pass from hand to hand until they were received by some one who. needing coin, would present them for redemption at the Treasury. The government would escape the expense necessarily attendant upon the reformation of the Mint, where the only coinage done of late years is that of the silver pieces, which leave so large a profit that private parties will certainly continue to have them coined, and to meet this demand the Mint could devote all its energies. Certificates would thus represent bullion deposited in the coffers of the Treasury available at any moment to the holders. There appears no sensible objection to this idea, which would in no sense be an increase of paper money, and would avoid the delay noted above, which will assuredly prevent large holders from paying coin into the Mint to be melted down, and would meet the necessity for some immediate relief to the market. As this idea, however, is not endorsed by any foreign financial authorities we have no hopes of seeing it adopted, and the holders of sovereigns must continue to hold them until they are gradually consumed by payments to public departments, and how long this will require to relieve the market is readily estimated. Meanwhile those debtors who are obliged to meet their payments in legal money must pay for this whatever its holders ask; whether it be 28d per milreis,

or as one of our daily colleagues estimates alarm this city.

value of any article when the demand exceeds the supply, and this at present seems to be the position of Brazilian paper currency.

ENOUGH is now known regarding the recent sudden increase in the death rate to warrant the assertion that much, if not the larger part, of it was due to the excesses of Carnival. The deaths on the first day of that festival, the 3rd, numbered 60; on the last day, the 5th, the total had increased to 71; and on the next day, after all the excesses of the streets and ball-rooms of the preceding day, the deaths jumped up to 99. The deadly effects of these days, however, are not so soon to be seen, for the fevers usually take three or four days to run their course, and we may therefore look to later dates for the worst effects of a festivity which brings large numbers of people into the hot, narrow streets of the city during the day and evening, causing excessive fatigue and affording opportunities for every kind of excess in eating and drinking. Add to these the number of young people who are parading the streets all day until late in the evening in masquerading costumes, many of them thick and heavy enough for a much colder climate, and we have cause enough for the increased sickness which always follows immediately after Carnival. That these dangerous and foolish practices were the cause of many of the deaths this year may be seen from the following daily totals reported in the newspapers :

March 3rd...... '60 March 9th..... 162

10th . . . . 134

11th..... 127

4th..... 65 ,,

5th...... 71 6th..... 99 " 12th ..... 106 7th..... 129 8th..... 163 13th..... 80 14th..... 90 From the above it will be seen that there was a rapid increase in the deaths after Carnival until the 8th, the third day after its close, since when the decrease has been equally marked. The last day of Carnival was excessively hot, but aside from that the temperature has not been exceptionally The discontinuance of watering the streets has probably had some effect on the death rate, as the subsequent increase of sudden deaths from heat would seem to prove, but, with full allowance for all this, much remains to prove the fatal effects of this semi-barbaric debauch of the middle ages. There is no escaping the conclusion that it was not the scarcity of water, nor the sewers, nor the heat by itself which was responsible for the extraordinary death rate of the 8th and 9th-it was nothing else than this pagan ceremonial of the Roman church. And there is also no escaping the further conclusion that much of the responsibility for this rests upon the shoulders of the authorities. They were not ignorant of the fact that Carnival always increases the death rate, and they knew that an epidemic of fever had secured a dangerous foothold in the city. They also knew that many good people advised the postponement of nival this year, and that they had the matter under consideration is shown by the report which was current for many days to the effect that such a course had been adopted. A slight improvement in the state of affairs just before the Carnival, however, defeated all efforts to suppress the festivity-and with the result above shown. Talk as we may about drouth, heat, sewergas, sewer-flushing, and the like, the simple fact remains that a christianized pagan festival imported into a country climatically unsuited for its practice, characterized by physical excesses of the grossest character, by exposure to the heat of mid-summer and the dangerous chills of the tropical night, is the prime cause of a great part of

the death which has occasioned so much

#### THE FUTURE AIR SUPPLY.

We have before us a small, unassuming pamphlet entitled: "Brazil: Shall we Pay for the Air we Breathe?" The author is Mr. John Frick, of Rio de Janeiro, who modestly styles himself "concessionaire, engineer and contractor to several waterworks of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Cuyabá, Piracicaba; superintendent of the surveys for the South Brazilian railway, and several other works." With such a voucher, no one can fail to treat the inquiry expressed in the title with the fullest and most perfect seriousness. As the book is published in London in English, and is "offered to all towns of a hot climate in the British possessions," there may be some doubt as to the object of attaching the word "Brazil" to the title, but Mr. Frick certainly knows what he is about. His Brazilian training has taught him that the surest way to catch the attention of Brazilians is to make it appear that his great sanitary improvement is destined for another country, while his pro-moter's training has taught him that nothing will catch the eye of the British investor so quickly as the word "Brazil." He thus kills his two birds with one stone.

Perhaps no better time could have been selected for the publication of this important and far-reaching scheme than the present. The basis of the study is the city of Rio de Janeiro, its sanitary experiences and needs. while the conditions surrounding the author are a comfortable room in the centre of London with plenty of January cold out of doors and a "nice fire in the grating" at a cost of one shilling a day. These widely-separated subjects of thought develop the idea that if artificial heat may be used at a fixed cost to counteract the cold and discomfort of London in January, why may not similar provisions be made for supplying the sweltering populations of the tropics with equal comfort and much needed cool-

During the last three months the wish for coolness, for pure air, for the resinous smell of pine woods, the bracing temperature of Mont Blanc, and the perfume of a Bulgarian rose garden, has been constantly present in our mind. Money would have been no object, could we have surrounded ourselves with luxuries like these. Mr. Frick's scheme, therefore, that of supplying are therefore—that of supplying us with cool pure air from the mountain tops by means pure air from the mountain tops by means of pipes and gigantic ventilators—appeals strongly to our sympathies. Think of being able to lower the temperature of your room in Rio de Janeiro by turning a tap for cool air, just as you would raise it in London by turning a tap for hot air! It is simply delightful! It will knock Petropolis and deligntual! It will knock Petropolis and Tijuca out in the very first round! Not even the delights of meeting all Petropolis, including the Emperor, at the railway station could counterbalance it!

In his calculations Mr. Frick does not go beyond the modest scheme of erecting four 200-revolution ventilators in this city for local purposes. He wants to improve for local purposes. He wants to improve the hygienic conditions of this the loyal and heroic city of St. Sebastian, and to do away with the bad character which it enjoys on the Tagus. And he wants to bring to an end the demoralizing practices of the Petropolis diario, who at the risk of his life leaps from the steamer and runs for the best seat in the railway coach as though years and civilized customs had wholly lost their re-straining influence.

But the scheme can not end here! We do not know whether Mr. Frick has considered the stupendous possibilities suggestsidered the stupendous possibilities suggested by his daring scheme, but if he has not then we must be permitted to put in a claim for an improvement. If we may have a Tijuca tap and a Petropolis tap in our sleeping apartment, why may we not have taps representing any and every part of the world. Why may we not have the smell of crushed grapes from a Burgundian chateau in our dining rooms, and of an English or Cuban flower garden in our drawing rooms? Why may we not once more have the smell of violets and once more have the smell of violets and daisies in our nostrils, the fragrance of newmown hay, the balmy odors of the Adirondacks, the southing influences of a Georgian pine forest, the spicy sensations of a Cuban morning or the calm speculative impressions of an evening in the Scottish highlands? At will we might drink in the

spicy breezes of Ceylon or Araby the Blest, the love-laden zephyrs of Hampton Court, or the fierce breath of a Montana blizzard. Nothing could be beyond our reach. In reading Kennan's Siberian experiences in The Century we could turn on our Irkutsk tap and catch the smell of prisons and the breath of bonders exercise in the control of breath of hopeless oppression; and when the traveller tells us of the beauties and gayeties breath of hopeless oppression; and when the traveller tells us of the beauties and gayeties of Buenos Aires, another tap would bring back to us those half-forgotten smells which once filled us with the fear of instant suffocation. By all means let us have our air laid on as we have our water and gas, but let us have it plentifully and in the widest variety. And we shall then know that Swift's Lagado was not a creature of the imagination and that sunbeams were really made from cucumbers. made from cucumbers

#### THE MORTALITY OF 1888.

The following table, compiled by the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co., shows the mortality returns of the past year by districts, together with the rainfall and temperature. The population is estimated at 350,000, which gives an average of about 10 individuals to the house.

water per 1000 per annum	Lotal	reinary Feirrary Rarch March April April May May June September Dockmber November		MONTH
29.89	2497	145 2-33 172 2-05 172 2-05 172 2-05 196 2-34 2-34 3-04 2-38 2-84 2-26 2-70 2-26 2-70 2-26 2-70 2-26 2-45 3-45 2-27 2-45 3-45 3-45 3-45 3-45 3-45 3-45	Total Rate	1st District
30.17	2554	177 2.06 203 2.42 188 2.19 246 2.87 205 2.40 192 2.40 193 2.25 163 2.25 239 2.79 251 2.93 262 3.05	Total Rate	2nd District 3rd
37-92	1664	133 2-57 146 3-32 146 3-32 154 3-50 151 3-50 151 2-98 166 2-18 166 3-78	Total Rate	District
26-74	1699	137 2.15 148 2.17 138 2.17 108 1.70 156 2.45 138 2.17 129 2.03 140 2.23 156 2.45 175 2.75	Total Per 1000	4th District
23-49	659	41 1.46 347 2.28 547 2.28 70 2.45 70 2.46 70 2.46 70 1.42 70 2.10 70 2.38	Total Rate	5th District
31-29	1419	97 2.14 120 2.65 127 2.86 140 3.08 90 1.98 109 2.02 92 2.02 96 2.11 112 2.47 126 2.77 181 3.99	Total Rate	Outside
N	10492	760 786 835 915 925 901 861 768 753 925		Total
29-971		2.17 26.05 2.24 26.94 2.38 21.86 2.64 31.70 2.64 31.70 2.65 29.52 2.19 26.32 2.19 26.32 2.19 27.81 2.19 27.81 2.19 28.32 2.19 28.32 2.19 29.32 3.25 39.01	per 1000 per 1000 per m'th per ann.	Rate
A.	1097.9	105.0 105.0 116.5 11	Dist	-
Average 1167.5mm for city.	1127-81	106.0 106.0 141.3 348.2 28.5 11.9 22.1 54.2 54.3 62.4 132.0	2nd Dist	Rainfall
67.5աս	18.1801	107.6 87.0 144.4 309.2 35.8 35.8 35.8 155.8	Dist.	in milli
for city	186.4	1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0 1138.0	Ath Dist.	millimetres
Ì	1343.8 F	166.0 126.8 316.4 316.4 39.8 39.8 28.8 28.8 185.4	Dist.	
Coolest night,61	Tottest da	78.00 80.00 77.5 77.5 77.5 77.5 77.5 77.5 77.5	Av. max /	Temperature
ght, 6r		75.00 77.00	Av.min. Fahr	ature

ist district comprises the business part of the city and has an estimated population of 83,550. and district comprises Cidade Nova, Gambôa and Catumby; population 85,650.

3rd district comprises Larangeiras, Gloria and Santa Thereza; population 43,880.
4th district comprises S. Christovão, Rio Comprido, Andarahy Grande, Villa Isabel, Riachuelo and Cajú; population 63,530.
5th district is that of Botafogo; population 28,050.
The "outside area" comprises those outlying suburbs drained by the company; population 45, 240.

The heaviest rainfall was in the 4th district on April 5th, viz.: 100 millimetres in 3 hours.

The temperature was taken at the Company's offices, 37 Rua Santa Luzia.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The town of Botucatii, São Paulo, is trying to be happy under an epidemic of small-pox.

-Fifteen cases of yellow fever had appeared in the São Paulo immigrants' hospedaria up to the roth inst.

-Barão de Guahy, minister of marine, was reelected deputy from the 1st Bahia district by about 200 majority over his liberal opponent.

-The town of Jundiahy, São Paulo, is crowded with fugitives from Campinas. Even the Italian colonists are letting rooms to the fugitives.

-A number of the principal foreign commercial houses in Santos closed their doors on the 11th. Everyone was leaving the place that could get

-The electrician, Mr. H. Kirkland, sent out from New York to put up the electric light pla at Juiz de Fóra, arrived at that city on the 12th.

Barra Mansa, province of Rio de Janeiro, is seriously afflicted. According to recent advices there were 20 cases of yellow fever in the town, and the parish priest had become insanc.

-The Santos Improvements Co. has donated 1,000\$ to the Misericordia and 500\$ to the Beneficencia Portugueza hospitals to aid in meeting charitable work in the present epidemic.

-In our comments on the Santos epidemic last week we gave the total number of February deaths as 143, the figures being taken from a local ex-change. Our Santos exchanges give the number

-Under the spur of a threatened epidemic the people of São Paulo are discovering that their city is dirty. When the epidemic breaks out, then they will arrive at the conclusion that something must be done to clean it.

-The Diario do Gram-Pard devoted its entire four pages on the 14th ult. to obtuary and funeral notices of the Barão de Cotegipe. Perhaps Senator Siqueira Mendes feels the loss more deeply than most public men.

-The February receipts of the São Paulo post office amounted to 12,387\$925 for the city, and 40,212\$500 for the rest of the province, against 14,021\$100 and 32,869\$560 respectively in the same month of last year.

-During the past year there were 150 crimes registered by the police of Para, of which 18 were homicides, 2 attempts to kill, 49 assaults with injuries, 8 robberies, 44 thefts, and the balance of various other criminal offences.

-Decree No. 10,199, dated on March 9th, orders the execution of the differential tariff in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. Now Santa Catharma can take up the gauntlet and put dif-ferential duties on foreign goods coming from Rio

-Even the slaughter-house at Santos was closed for a time because the laborers refused to work at mid-day as required by the municipal council Any the but an alderman would have seen an provided for the emergency by adopting early an late hours for such work.

-Tere were no commercial telegrams from Santos on the 11th, because of the closing of the husiness houses. The deaths numbered over 40, the best was intense, and a torrential rain [ell, The Irboress have everywhere struck and the people are petitioning for assistance.

-Or receiving news of the serious character of the epitemics in Santos and Campinas, the president of São Paulo promptly opened a credit of 20,000\$ on his own responsibility for the relief of the poor. This contrasts somewhat strongly with the little credit of 1,000\$ opened by the general

-Three days prayers were offered up in Santos, beginning on the 11th inst., for the purpose of in-ducing Divine Providence to let up on the suffering people of that city. It is puzzling to understand how the faithful can give such a name to the Almighty and then believe that these terrible epidemess are under his direct control.

—The Italian residents of São Paulo have organized a "White Cross" society for the relief and care of the yellow fewer victims of Santos. It is a noble and generous work, and we trust will meet with all the success and support it deserves. Nine ntrses were sent down on the 16th, and a considerable sum of money has been collected.

- Our Santos colleagues are now busily calling attention to the many dirity places in that city which require immediate cleaning. This is of course jest as it should be, but if they would only make a practice of calling attention to these evils at the beginning of every summer, instead of waiting for an egidentic to break out, they would render a far more useful and humane service.

-The city of Santos has no sewers. —The city of Santos has no sewers. There are a few open surface drains for dirty water, and these in lo intense a heat are extremely positiential. With her cess-pools, open drains, and the surrounding swamps, Santos can not be a healthy place in the best of weather, but when we have two or three months of blazing heat in such a place it can not be anything better than a death trap.

-The February receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 102,831\$398.

-The February receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house were 202,683\$787.

-The government has opened another credit for the relief of Santos-this time for 10,000\$.

-It is said that even in Petropolis complaints are made of the scarcity of good drinking water.

-During February there were 9 marriages, 62 births and 325 deaths in the capital of the province of Ceará.

-The government has opened a credit of 20,000\$ for the establishment of an immigrants hospedaria at Jundiahy, province of São Paulo.

-A telegram from Rio Grande says that the immigrants at Bagé are crossing over into Uruguay because there is no work for them in Brazil.

-There were 265 naturalization papers taken out in the province of São Paulo last year, making a total of 943 during the seven years since the beginning of 1882.

-Recent advices from the interior of the province of Maranhão report that there had been abundant rain and that the planters were very well satisfied with the outlook for good crops.

-The minister of empire has granted a credit of 5,000\$ for the relief of the drouth-stricken comarca of Taiteté, province of Bahia. Five times the first credit opened for fever-stricken Santos!

-Between the 19th of September, 1888, and the end of February last, 17,307 persons emigrated from Ceará. The arrivals in the same period from Ceara. The arrivals in the same p were 1,910, showing a decrease in population

—As only 5 votes were cast for the tribune and republican candidade, Silva Jardim, at the recent election in the 1st Bahia district, the republican directory have resigned in disgust at the pussillanimous conduct of their flock.

-Up to the 15th the subscriptions for the Mise ricordia hospital, at Santos, to assist in caring for the victims of the epidemic, amounted to 13,380\$-620, and for the Portuguese Beneficent Society 6,909\$800.

-Five persons dropped the streets of Santos on the 12th with what is called accesso pernicioso fulminante. If the Brazilian doctor will inform himself about "sun stroke" and "heat-fever," he will then understand what he is so blindly treating.

-The image of Nossa Senhora do Monteserrate at Santos was brought down through the streets to the Rosario church on the 14th in order to secure her interposition in the existing epidemic. Of course no one thinks how much mischief is done by these senseless processions of bare-headed people through the streets.

-There were 104 deaths in Santos on the 10th, —There were rod deaths in Santos on the 10th, 11th and 12th, an average of over 34 a day. Santos is credited with a population of 18,000, from which it may be seen that 34 deaths a day represent an annual rate of 690 per thousand—nearly 70 per cent. It is claimed, however, that so many people have left the city that the actual population is not over 12,000.

-- From a place called Ipú, Ceará, a person rites describing the drouth as threatening with death the poorer classes and cattle, and with poverty the people of better circumstances. He then adds that the only hope of the district is the Sobral railway extension, but whether the expectation is that the railway is to bring rain, or only money, is the question.

-The Diario Popular of São Paulo relates that a Jundiahy clerk "hung his clothes on a hickory a Jundiahy clerk "hung his clothes on a hickory limb" and went swimming in a small stream of that place on the 11th inst. On dressing himself he thought his clothes seemed heavier than usual, but it was not until he put his hand in his pocket after the indispensible eigarette that the reason was made clear to him. A rattlesnake popped his head out of the pocket, the young man fainted, some friends ran to his assistance, and the snake made good his escape. Moral: don't smoke.

—According to a telegram from Barbacena on the 11th inst., over 200 poor colonists from the "Rodrigo Silva" colony were wardering about the city begging for food. The death rate among the children had been great, and many adults were seriously ill from hunger and exposure. They were threatening violence in case food were not farnished to them. According to well-informed persons, these poor people, through their director, had been asking for the wages she them from the government since November last and had not received a cent of il. The government owes them, says the Durio de Noticias, the sum of 23,000\$\mathbf{x}, and for want of this the poor wretches are starving.

—An epidenic develops some strange bhases of -According to a telegram from Barbacena on

-An epidemic develops some strange phases of character. In Santos on the 11th no one could be character. In Santos on the 11th no one could be found to put the body of a poor Portuguese in his coffin and the police were finally called upon. While arrangements were being made at the police station for this service, some one hired four men for 10\$000 to attend to it. On the proceeding night a Spaniard died and the authorities decided to bury him at once. A hearse was arranged and the cemetery guard advised of the burial. An orderly, in uniform, was then sent to the Misericordia (at II o'clock) to procure a coffin, but the administrator of that charily-supported institution declined to attend to the request at so late as hour. The police were compelled to carry the body to the cemetery on boards taken from the man's bed,

#### RAILROAD NOTES

The Diario de Noticias on the 15th mentions a report that the Corcovado railway has been sold to an English company for 200,000\$5.

—The February traffic receipts of the Macalic and Campos railway were 163.054\$400, of which 44.628\$500 from importation and 116,303\$790 from exportation.

—The Leopoldina railway announces that goods will be received at its station, formerly the Ferry station, at the Largo do Paço, for all points on its trunk line and branches.

—On the 14th the surveys were commenced on the railway from Tanbaté to Ubatuba, province of S. Paulo. The telegrams say there was popular delirium and a "cup of water."

—The February receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 56,415\$400, of which 10,665\$960 from passengers and 44,065\$480 from freight. The expenditures are not published.

—The minister of agriculture has informed the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo railway that the 500\$ per annum contributed by the company for a premium at a race in S. Paulo can not be charged as working expenses. On this count, it gives us pleasure to state that the government is right.

—The traffic receipts of the S. Paulo and Rio railway were 1,549,881\$435 for the year 1888 and 1,328,869\$505 in 1887; an increase of 221,011\$930. Expenses were 752,484\$493 and 777,590\$698, or a decrease of 25,106\$205. The balance for 1888 was consequently 246,118\$135 larger than for 1887.

—The superintendent of the São Paulo railway advised the Praça at Santos on the 11th that traffic had been suspended on that line until further notice because of the lahorers' strike in Santos. The pay had been increased to 38000 a day, but laborers would have to be sent in from other places. Traffic of Santos destination was also suspended by the Paulista and Mogyana lines about the same time, resumption depending on the ability of the English company to procure laborers for the fever-stricken station of Santos.

—On the 12th Engineers Morsing and Sampaio presented to the minister of agriculture the project for a railway which, commencing at Villa da Barra, province of Bahia, passes through the provinces of Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Pianby and Maranahia and will terminate at Pará. The proposed line will connect the rivers S. Francisco, Paranahyba, Avaganya and Tocantins, will open communication with Goyaz through the bast two streams, and can connect with the D. Pedro II system when this is extended to the hanks of the S. Francisco. The projectors ask for 90 years privilege, without interest guarantee.

S. PAULO RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.

S. Paulo 14 March, 1889.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

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Dear Sir.—In the "Railroad Notes" of your issue of the 11th instant, there appear some remarks in reference to the S. Paulo railway, and a strike amongst the employes of the road, because extra wages are refined for extra works.

As the statement made is incorrect, I presume your correspondent is a visitor to S. Paulo, or, if a resident here, then he has drawn erroneous conclusions.

The fact is that our laborers [in Santos only] struck for higher wages, following the previous strike of men not on the railway, coffee carriers, carters and others.

The strike of the S. Paulo railway laborers lasted only two days, the men returning to work with an advance of 200 reis per diem, which was offered as a reasonable increase, from the moment their demand was made known; this brought up their wages to 3\$000 per day.

wages to 35000 per day.

It is quite true that our passenger platforms, both at Santos and S. Paulo, are blocked with goods for want of sufficient warehouse room, but this arises from no fault or want of foresight on the part of the company, and as the stations were in this state for some two months preceding the strike, your correspondent is certainly in error if he attributes this fact either to the strike, or to the men not being paid overtime, which is also an incorrect inference as our paysheets prove.

My apology for troubling you with the above statement is that I know the Rio News desires to present reliable intelligence to its readers, and will therefore not hesitate to correct the mistake.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
W. Speers

Supermendent.

We make the desired corrections with pleasure, adding only that our correspondent has het advised us that the complaints of the laborers had been most promptly and satisfactorily met by the railway officials, and giving them full credit for their prompt action in the matter. We felt certain that Mr. Speers would not knowingly do such an

injustice to his employés .- Ed. NEWs.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The Argentine government is now talking of floating lasarettes.

—A modification of the sanitary convention with Brazil is being discussed by the Argentine board of boolth

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th reports the burning of the storehouse of inflammables attached to the custom-house of that city.

—The reception of the 2,000 poor Irish emigrants on their way out is now engaging the attention of the English-speaking residents of Buenos Aires.

—It is expected that Patti left Bordeaux for Buenos Aires on the 5th inst., per the French packet *Portugal*. The Rio dilettanti will regret to hear that she is going direct.

—A train on the Buenos Aires and Rosario line was derailed near San Martin on the 14th, three immigrant cars being overturned and two taking fire from the lamps. There were 20 persons killed and 52 wounded.

—Another case as bad as that of the Englishmen in Rosario was brought to light yesterday in the person of a man named Morales, who had been twenty-one months locked up in the Policia without trial.—The Standard, Buenos Aires, Feb. 21.

—According to the Herald the Argentine government has been induced to telegraph to Ireland to stop the dispatch of any more emigrants until further notice. All the emigration agents but one have been discharged. It has been discovered that they were swindling the emigrants by charging them to shillings each for "certificates of character."

—A short time ago two pictures disappeared from the altar in the Cordon church and later four others were missing, so the curate set a boy to watch the interior of the church day and night. The result was that a woman who had distinguished herself by her constant attendance and extreme devotion was detected in the act of carrying off a picture concealed in her cloak.—Montevideo Expects, February 21.

The Argentine finance minister, in a recent report to the President, sums up their growth in revenue and commerce as follows, the commercial totals including both imports and exports:

 year
 revenue
 commerce

 1885
 \$38,728,257
 \$190,849,964

 1886
 46,762,241
 194,139,159

 1887
 58,126,136
 221,399,726

 1888
 57,773,620
 280,690,212

—Of the Irish immigrants which were recently landed at Buenos Aires, provisions have been made for the settlement of 400 families on lands in Bahia Blanca belonging to the Argentine Vine Culture Co., represented by Peter A. Gartland, the company agreeing to furnish land in small farms at \$80 per hectare [32:38 per acre, Argentine money] and provisions, farm implements, seed, animals and building materials during one year to the aggregate amount of \$1,000, on which the colonist agrees to pay 9 per cent. interest. The transportation of the families and their baggage will be paid by the povernment.

#### I OCAL NOTES

—It is highly interesting to note how easily the civil engineering grub is developing into the sanitary engineering butterfly.

—We hear that the Chinese commissioners think Rio a very pretty place to look at, but a terribly unhealthy place to abide in. They will hardly recommend their countrymen to come here.

—On receiving information of the starving condition of the immigrants at the Rodrigo Silva colony, near Barbacena, Minas Geracs, the minister of agriculture at once telegraphed instructions for their prompt relief.

—From the subscription raised among the banks one is lead to believe that the late Barão de Cotegipe was very highly considered; particularly by the Bank of Brazil, which contributes 1,000\$ for the Barão's mansoleum.

—A local colleague says that 200,000\$ ar: to be spent in furbishing up the impenal chapel. It really seems a deal of money, but it will no doubt be judiciously expended. The condition of the church has been a disgrace for years.

—As wire-lined palanquins have been funished the city police stations for carrying sick peple to the hospital, the old hammocks with which we are all so familiar have been sent to the suburbs Sick people in the suburbs are not worthy of palanquins, nerhaps?

—It gives us pleasure to note that the government has been convinced of the insufficiency of 1,000\$ (\$50.0\$) to meet the requirements of the poor people of Santos, and it has accordingly been increased to 5,000\$. Even yet, the people of Santos are not satisfied!

—The minister of war tells his colletgue of empire that he cannot pay the deaf and dumb asylum 517\$700 for binding books for the army library, because he has no money; but that he will ask the next legislative assembly for furrish the funds. Hard lines on the deaf and dumb!

—It is officially announced that the water supply of Rio will be doubled within 40 days. On a former occasion a similar period furnished more of the element than was appreciated at the time.

—The inhabitants of Engenho Novo are drinking the drainage of hog-pens and such. The dwellers on a stream that furnishes that suburb appear decided to kill off the Engenho Novenses.

—The Argentine minister set fire to his bedcurtains at Petropolis on the 8th, but extinguished the fire with slight damage to his person. There is no reason to believe that this deplorable occurrence will interfere with a settlement, more or less remote, of the Missões boundary question.

—The minister of agriculture wants his colleague at the department of empire to take the requisite measures for the payment of 416,395\$715 owing by the most illustrious municipal chamber to the D. Pedro II railway on December 31st last. We venture to prophesy that this debt will be paid.

—We regret to note that Dr. Ramos Queiroz proposes to sink artesian wells all over the city and pump up Dr. Révy's Lençol of water for the purpose of flushing the sewers. If Révy does not hasten his return there will be nothing left for him to do — except to absorb another 300,000\$ of surveys.

—O Paiz of the 10th mentions a rumor that a decree has been submitted to the Emperor placing Barão de Penedo, late Brazilian minister in London, on the half-pay list, and adds that a similar act occurred some years ago but that the Barão resumed his position upon the retirement of the then minister for foreign affairs.

—On the 13th the minister of empire instructs the inspector general of hygiene to investigate the condition of children employed in shops and factories. Their hours of work, its nature, the sanitary condition of the establishments, etc., are to be reported and any necessary measures for improvement suggested. Sr. Favilla Nunes has been commissioned to draw the statistics.

—On the 12th various tribunes of the people organized meetings to demand water. We saw a part of a procession and there is not the slightest doubt that, if it was a fair sample of the powo of Rio, water is necessary. A dritter and more ill-smelling crowd we have never met. The greater part of the powo we saw were young mulatto lads of from 12 to 14 years of age, a sprinkling of row-dies, and the always to be counted upon loafer.

—If the minister of empire will kindly excuse us from a consultation, or from an official commission to carry the idea into effect, we would suggest that sprinkling the streets with sea water for a few weeks can not be hurful, and that if they are liberally watered in the night the temperature will be very much reduced, thus enabling the residents of these streets to sleep. If anything can be done to make the nights cool enough for sleep, the people will be better able to withstand the soler heat of the day. We would repeat, however, that we must decline either a consultation or a commission.

—It only just now appears that the river São Pedro which is to save the city from pest, famine, and republican meetings, is state property. The Novadader on the 13th states that this is so, and furnishes laws to prove the assertion. What a curious country! Here has the government been fighting the owners, soi-disant, of this river for years; has had experts and arbitration commissions appointed; and has been condemned by the courts. Had the minister of agriculture sent Sr. Bernardo de Castro to the office of the Novidades, be could easily have learned that what belongs to the public does not belong to individuals.

—The Diario de Noticias, believing that water is the greatest necessity of the moment, attacked the government on the 11th for not proeming the waters of the Serra do Commercio, so long in controversy, and added that a well-known civil engineer had asserted that the water of these streams could be added to the present supply in six days. Later in the day the minister of agriculture addressed an edicto to the editor of the Diario asking for the name of the engineer referred to. The editor replied, and gave the name of Dr. José Americo dos Santos, formerly connected with the Rio do Ouro works. The minister then sat down and filled out a commission, authorizing Dr. Santos to perform the work indicated, and giving him fall authorization to draw upon the government for anything needed. The reply from Dr. Santos was that his health would not permit him to undertake such a task and that, moreover, he had never said that the work could be done in six days. The minister then tried Dr. Coutinho, who also declined the responsibility. Messrs. Buarque & Maia then offered to do the work in 40 days, but after seeing their plans the director of the bureau of public works thought the could easily do as much for account of the state, and the necessary orders were at once issued. Dr. Paulo Frontin then put in plans for obtaining the Serra do Commercio waters, on his own responsibility, in six days, and the contract was signed on the 17th adays, and the contract was signed on the 17th adays, and the contract was signed on the 17th adays, and the contract was signed on the 17th adays, and the contract was signed on the 17th adays, and the reverse of every one but the contractors are answered.

-The minister has nominated a medical commission of six physicians, under the direction of Dr. Araujo Góes, to go to Santos to render whatever aid may be required during the epidemic.

—Will some one tell us why it is that a bank can compel a customer to receive gold, and then, at the very same moment, refuse to receive it back? It would seem that what is sauce for the goose, is not sauce for the garder.

—The inspector-general of hygiene having decided that children should not be allowed to enter the cemeteries during the epidemic, the police have received orders to stop them at the gates. The prohibition only affects live children.

—Since the Diario de Noticias changed hands its change of tone is marked. Whereas its columns used to be devoted to the costumes of ladies in the Rua do Ouvidor, they are now devoted to teaching constitutional law relative to public meetings. ?

—The blessing of the colors of the 23rd infantry battalion was marked for the 12th inst., but was transferred owing to the sanitary condition of the city. The beardless lads of the battalion do guard duty all the same.

—The Chinese commission during its stay here was dined at the Zoological and breakfasted at the Botanical Garden. Barão de Drummond represented the animal, and Sr. Malvino Reis the vegetable world, and in both instances the result was highly pleasing to our aimable visitors.

—On the 13th the minister of agriculture stirs up the post-office and the telegraph department regarding complaints as to the respective services at Petropolis, and orders an increase of staff and material if necessary. The sojourners in Petropolis want all facilities to learn when their brethren in Rio "kick the bucket."

—The minister of agriculture has instructed the chief of the fire department to employ the old, street watering carts to carry salt water under the instructions of Dr. Vieira Souto to wash out the sewers. If the new sanitary fixed does not succeed in stirring up a worse smell than was ever before known since the days of the "tiger," we shall be surprised.

On the 13th the minister of empire asks the Treasury to pay the municipal authorities of Santos some 23,000\$ expended with small-pox patients last year. The minister says the payment was asked for on October 18th last, so that the request has now five months of dust accumulated upon it, if it has not gone with other waste papers to the Ilha da Sapucaia.

—The parade of the people to demand water was strongly impregnated with a carnival taint. One tribune carried a flag marked Saccorors, another tribune one marked Agua, a third was marked Disingledant and a fourth banner was marked Limpea. That presumably sound-minded men, however young, should wilfully expose themselves to ridicule in this manner is positively astonishing.

—Complaints have recently been made of the bad telegraph service between this city and Petropolis. To illust:ate what it has been the following incident is related: A gentleman hearing of his wife's illness telegraphed on Saturday afternoon that he would go up the next morning. He arrived in Petropolis at the usual time on Sunday, but it was not until evening, some eight or ten hours after his arrival, that his telegram was delivered!

—The minister of empire authorized a private party to cart dead paupers to the cemetery, but the Misericordia hospital appears to have considered this a breach of their privileges and the minister has cancelled the authority. His object in granting the permission was, he says, merely to help matters under "unforescen and dolorous circumstances." As the Misericordia was unable to meet demands for some days, what else could have been done?

—If the sanitary authorities can be induced to to take their noses out of the sewers for a few minutes we would like to call their attention to the ice supplied by one of the factories of this city, It is spongy, dirty and at times possesses a decidedly salme taste. If it is being made from the brackish water obtained from wells near the shore of the bay, the ice can hardly be fit for consumption, Let some sanitary inspector buy a kilo and have it analysed.

—The engineering firm of Buarque & Maia of this city, who are interested in the Nictheroy water works, offered during the past week to increase the water supply of Rio provisionally within a period of 40 days, and carry out all the necessary permanent works, disappropriations, etc., within 12 months—all of which would be done for 3,800,-000\$. On the 14th, however, the minister of agriculture instructed Dr. Bicalho, director of the burean of public works, to execute the said works for account of the state and within the shortest period possible, placing all the facilities required at his immediate disposal. As this Dr. Bicalho has been one of the chief ol obstacles to the extension of the water works, it will be interesting to see him now working under compulsion. Not to be beaten by the director, whose ability to execute the works was demonstrated after he had studied the plans of the engineers above named, the consulting engineer of the firm, Dr. Paulo de Frontin, announced that he could add 13,000,000 litres to the city's supply in six days. The minister at once invited him to an interview on the 16th, and then executed a contract for the work, agreeing to pay 80,000 for the service, and to depost 190,000 for 30,000 for the service, and to depost 190,000 for 30,000 for the service, and to depost 190,000 for 30.000 for the service, and to depost 190,000 for 30.000 for the service, and to depost 190,000 for 30.000 for the service, and to depost 190,000 for 30.000 for 10000 for 100000 for 1000000 for 100000 for 100000 for 100000 for 100000 for 100000 for 1000000 for 1000000 for 100000 for 100000 for 1000000 for 100000 for 1000000 for 10000000 for 1000000 for 10000000 for 1000000 for 10000000 for 100000000 for 10000000 for 100000000 for 1000000000 for 10000000000 for 1000000000000 for 1000000000

Fires have been burning on the ridge separating Larangeiras and Botafogo for some days past. Had the drouth continued it is to be feared that the whole forest covering the Corcovado range would have been burned over.

-We regret to note the death of Mr. Lourenço Winter, a long-established job printer of this city. He made a specialty of commercial printing and was patronized by a large part of the old-time foreign houses of Rio.

-We regret to note the death of D. Helena —We regret to note the death of D. Helena Mariania de Souza Araujo, mother of our esteemed colleague Dr. Ferreira de Araujo, editor-in-chief of the Gazeta de Noticias. We beg that Dr. Fer-reira de Araujo will accept our sincere condolences.

-A welcome thunder-storn broke over this city yesterday, and the rain still continues. Perhaps Jupiter Pluvius has taken pity on Vieira Souto and Frontin—or rather on a long-suffering population— and will do all the "flushing" and "provisional water supply" himself. J. P. forever!

-The ministers of agriculture and empire are at loggerheads over Dr. Vieira Souto's proposed 10-cubic-metre flushing tank, which was located in the Praça da Constituição, in front of Minister in the Fraça da Constitução, in front of Minister Ferreira Vianna's office. After the work had been begun, the minister of empire ordered it suspended, and now the inspector of hygiene has been called upon to arbitrate. It looks like child's play, but it is all plum-pudding for Dr. "La Chasse"—as the new sanitary engineer is called.

-The minister of empire is noted for his piety and attachment to the church of Rome, and attachment to the church of Rome. The church teaches that these pitdenies, drouths and other affilections are sent by God as punishments for our sins. In that case, will the minister explain how it is that he is so anxious about an additional water supply, new sewers, sanitary improvements, and other finite measures of relief? What good will all these measures do if the Almighty is determined to punish this city through such inflictions as drouth and fever? Does not the minister's sanitary zeal contradict Frei Antonio's confession of faith?

-On the 10th a long article appeared in the fornal do Commercio on the sanitary condition of Fornal do Commercio on the sanitary condition of the city, signed by Dr. Vieira Souto, a professor of the Escola Polytechnica. On the following day the minister of agriculture invited him to a consultation and apriculture invited him to a consultation and then made him a supernumerary fiscal, with special authority, in order to carry his ideas into execution — the flushing of the main sewers. His first proposal was a to-cubic metre tank to be located in the Praça da Constituição, but this has been stopped by the minister of empire. And his second proposal was pumping sea water into large barrels with the fire engines, which are to be empitied into the sewer mains. As these barrels have not over 2-inch taps, the "flushing" has not yet furnished any noteworthy results.

#### TOHN ORR.

Any persons who can give information of the Any persons who can give information of the above named British subject, late carpenter of the ship Kathlamba, who was last heard of on January 25th, 1885, in this city, are requested to communicate with H. B. M's Consulate General, Rio

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 18th, 1880.

Par value of the Brazilian mill reis (1\$000), gold. 27 d.
do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg 44 45 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1\$837
do of Li stg. in Brazilian gold 8 890
Andrew Control
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 27 1/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (in paper) 1\$028 rs, gold
do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg 55 50 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (4\$.80 per £: stg.) in Brazil-
ian currency (paper) 1\$801
Value of £1 sterling ,, ,,

#### EXCHANGE.

March 11.—Official rates at the banks were 27½ on London, 342—344 on Paris and 434—435 on Hamburg at 90 djs: 18800 on New York at sight. Bank stering was reported at 27½—28 and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 854—28½. Sovereigns closed with sellers at \$\$850, no buyers.

March 12.—No change in the market which continues firm for bank paper. Business in bank sterling was reported at 77%—28 and brokers quoted commercial at 28 116, 28% and 28 316 Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8\$820, sellers at \$\$880.

March 13.—The market appeared rather easier, although no changes were made in official rates. Bank sterling was reported at the extremes of 27½—27 15116 direct, and at 86 from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 28 1116—28 3116. Sovereigus closed with sellers at 8\$870, no buyers

March 14.—The market was unchanged, and official rates the banks the same. Business was doing in bank steril direct at 23/4-27 1516, and at 28-28 116 from secon hands, and commercial was again quoted at the extremes 28 116-28 316. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 8\$80, buyers.

Duyers.

March 1t.—No change in official rates. Bank sterling was still doing in small way at 27¾—27¾, and at 28 from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 28 116—28½. The marker was very quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyen at 8‡800, sellers at 8‡850.

at 8800, sellers at 8850.

March 16. There is still no change in official rates, vir. 27% on London, 312—344 on Paris and 424—425 on Hamburg at 90 cks 1850 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27½—27% direct, and at 27 1516—26 from second hands, and brokers quoted commercial at 28—28 316. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 8960s, ellern at 88970.

March 18.—Official rates are still unchanged and bank sterling may be had at 27%, 'there appear to be no second to the second part of the property of the second part of the property o

On the 12th the English Bank announced that the interest on deposits in sovereigns was raised to 3 per cent. per annum

on deposits in sovereigns was raised to 3 per cent, per annum.

—From the halance sheet of the S. Jeão null, dated on the
31st December last, we may extract the following:
Land, buildings and machinery.

693,100,5680
Mutive force.

604,48 100
Transmissions.

23,749 050
Shops.

8,204,88 50
Stock, manufactured and raw.

136,024 590
Stock, manufactured and raw.

136,024 690
and on the other side: and on the other side: \$550,600 000 Edits payable and sandry creditors. \$550,600 000 Edits payable and sandry creditors. \$76,001 993 000 000 Profit and loss account which showed a balance of  $(x_1, x_2^2, x_3^2)$  on  $(x_1, x_2^2, x_3^2)$  go at  $(x_1, x_2^2, x_3^2)$  go and  $(x_1, x$ 

—On the 13th the London and Brazilian Bank announced that the interest on gold deposits would be 2 per cent. for 2 to 5 months and 3 per cent for 6 to 12 months.

—The Birithery mill, in the province of Minos Geraes, has raised a debenture loan through the Banco do Commercio for 100,000\$, presumably at par, interest 8 per cent.

100,000\$, presumably at par, interest 8 per cent.
—Advices from Rio Grande do Sul to the press state that
the shareholders of the gas company had decided to accept
the offer of the English syndicate represented by Dr. Franciseo da Silva Tavares. The price is stated to be 1,700,000\$,
and the directory was authorized to close the business.

#### ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO,

LIMITED.	
Capital, 50,000 shares at \$20	€ 1,000,000
do paid up	500,000
Reserve Fund	140,000
BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBR	UARY, 1889.

Capital, un-called	4,444,444	1444
Bills discounted		420
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc		364
Bills receivable		235
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc		160
Sundry accounts		
Cash	1,202,055	461
	20,063,974	646o
72.1990		

Liaonities.		
Capital	8,888,8888	888
Deposits in account current	514,705	
do do with notice	2,107,505	660
do fixed maturity and by bills	4,123,446	
Securities for advances and on deposit		
Bills payable	173,260	
do deposited	36,192	870
Sundry accounts	1,552,861	525
22 0 0 0		_

E. & O. E. 20,053,07.
Rio de Jauciro, 12th March, 1889.
For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited,
7: S. Lambley, acting Manager.
H. Scott, for Accountant 20,063,974\$460

#### SALES OF SPOCKS AND SHARES. March 11.

63	Five per cent. apolices	956 000	I
25	Gold Loan, 1879, 41/2 %	1,010 000	l
200	Banco Deleredere, b. o. June	255 000	l
600	Leopoldina R. R. subs	22 500	l
500	do b. o. June	25 000	ł
15	dels. do 200\$	190 000	l
200	Macahé and Campos R.R.,	90 000	l
200	do b c. 30th	90 500	ı
37	deb. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	791/2 %	l
210	Jardini Botanico tramway	130 000	l
100	Amazon Navigation	84 000	l
N	farch 12,		l
18	Five per cent, apolices	955 000	ı
00\$	do	9514 00	l
36	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	74 %	ı
70	Banco do Brazil	252 000	ı
200	do b. c. last trans. day	265 000	ı
40	Banco Rural	280 000	l
64	Leopoldina R.R. subs	23 000	l
500	do b. o. 31 May	24 000	l
114	Macahé and Campos R.R	90 900	l
100	do b. o. April	91 500	ļ
75	Carris Urbanos tramway	250 000	į
100	Jardin Botanico tramway	130 000	ĺ
3[10	Fidelidade Insce	170 000	i
500	Rebocadores e Saveiros	200 000	ŀ
36	Serviços Maritimos	140 000	١
1	Jarch 13.		l
51	Five per cent, apolices	955 000	l
φου	do	9536 96	١
6	hyp. notes Banco do Brazil	98 %	ı
69	, Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	74 06	ı
40	, do (gold 5%)	81 500	ı
12	Banco Commercial	2,18 000	١
25	Banco do Commercio	226 000	١
28	Banco Internacional	265 000	١
4	Banco Rural	285 000	۱
6ap	Leopoldina R.R. subs	22 500	١

100	Jardim Botanico tramway	130 000	
3[10	Fidelidade Insce	170 000	١
500	Rebocadores e Saveiros	200 000	
36	Serviços Maritimos	140 000	١
1	March 13.		
51	Five per cent. apolices	955 000	
500¢	do	9516 %	ı
6	hyp. notes Banco do Brazil	98 %	l
69	,. Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	74 06	l
40	,, do (gold 5%)	81 500	l
12	Banco Commercial	238 000	l
25	Banco do Commercio	226 000	l
28	Banco Internacional	265 000	l
4	Banco Rural	285 000	l
600	Leopoldina R.R. subs	22 500	l
500	do	23 000	l
500	do b. o. May,	24 000	l
70	Macahé and Campos R.R	ga coo	l
100	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	791/2 %	l
100	Alliança Insce	19 000	l
7	March 14.		l
75	Five per cent. apolices	956 000	l
26	hyp. notes Banco Predial	681/2 %	l
10	Banco do Brazil	253 000	ı
10	Banco Internacional, 2 series	105 000	ļ
15	Banco Predial	70 000	l
100	Leopoldina R.R. subs	22 750	
50	deb. do 200\$	190 000	f
200	Macahé and Campos R.R. 30th	91 500	ŀ
135	Prosperidade Insce	16 000	
A	Jarch 15.		١
33	Five per cent. apolices	956 000	l
6	do	957 000	
333	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	741/2 %	
85	,, Banco Predial	69 %	l
100	,, do	6914 00	
11	Confiança Insce	32 000	

50	Banco Internacional	265 000
16	do	266 000
430	do b. o. 30th	268 000
10	Banco Mercantil dos Varegistas	40 000
Boo	Leopoldina R.R. subs.	22 750
300	do b. o. 30 June	25 000
50	deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$	200 000
90	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	
3	Jarch 16.	1312 10
4	Five per cent. apolices	957 000
330	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	7436 96
760	" Banco Predial	70 90
500	Leopoklina R.R. subs	53 000
250	Macahé and Campos R R b. o. 20th	90 500
25	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	7014 00
30	Jardin Botanico transway	130 000
32	Brazileira de Navegação, 20th	305 000
28	deb. Ferry	105 0
20	Confiança Insce	30 000
200	Rebocadores e Saveiros	405 ODG

SOMMENT OF THE BANK STATEMENTS, February 28th (in contos de réis or 1:000\$c00). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes which are not however legal tender.

vh	Capital paid up. Reserve fund. Creutation and hyp. notes Deposits Bills payable Profits in suspense. All other.	Liabilities:	Treasury tills  Bij discounted  Call loans, etc.  Bill ones, etc.  Accounts in liquidation  Alto other  Alto other  Cash	Assuts:
:	11:::::	:	11111111111	Auxiliar
4,038	2,355 2,355	4,038	1,163 1,163 1,163	Brasilian- ische
117,821	33,000 7,163 14,362 45,177 92 2,465 15,564	117.821	2,00,00,00 H N R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	Brazil
405	209 209 500	495	1 11 13 86	Caixa Credito Com- mercial
25,075	11,988 2,338 9,254 1,013 1,341	25,435	3,609 10,939 35 3,472 3,472 106 754 2,317 1,691	Commer- cial
2,400	1,000 10 1,438 12	2,490	337 337	Commer- cial de S. Paulo
10.780	1,138 1,138 5,970 125 1,456	19.780	8,696 3,202 283 863 874 241 241 241 241 241 241 241 241 241 24	Com- mercio
16,002	1,890 128 178 178 444 435	16,092	177 177 13,607 2,295 13	Credito Real do Brasil
7,976	2,000 167 5,253 92 190 304	7.976	110 436 6,817 511	Credito Real de S. Paulo
5,600	2,000 150 1,135 1,135 1,135	5,600	847 2,359 20 693 1,073 599	Del- credere
12.016	6,746 173 1,553	12,016	8,097 1,551	English
15.445	6,000 1,000 4,643 393 3,409	15.445	3,578 3,993 3,993 2,152 1,252 1,271 1,271 813 813	Industrial
27,004	13,477 350 7,811 37 472 4,862	27.004	1,729 8,423 2,313 2,313 5,286 1,160 1,160 3,032	Inter- nacional
2,213	1,217 1,217 56 86	2,213	1 3 5 5 1 4 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Lavoura S. Paulo
17,581	5,556 3,299 587	17,58I		London & Brazilian
878	397 205 276	878	41.0 34.0 72	Mercantil dos Vare- gistas
4.824	1,000 500 2,254 718	4.824	789 2,790 403 52 95 287 73	Mercantii Santos
1.662	1,000 613 45	1,663	253 275 275 277 277	Popular
:			1111111111	Popular, S. Faulo
10.562	2,000 153 6,250 715	10,562	8,985 1,108	Predial
30.311		30,311	1,500 2,879 17,421 1,148 3,566 8,566 4,936 170 150 160 1,925	Rural
3,437	\$06 6 6 6 8 6 8 6	3,437	515 1,915 97 524 295 295	Territo- riat de Minas
2,343		2,343	770 1,044 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.044 1.044	União de Credito
338.413	15,014 15,851 38,882 21,602 3,378 5,215 5,215	338,413	8,620 9,642 9,642 9,642 10,048 17,124 17,124 17,095 17,095 17,095 17,095	Totals 28th Feb.
344,785	15,298 15,999 38,779 123,053 5,353 5,251 47,552	344.785	**************************************	Totals 31st J an.
311,396	100,617 14,822 35,576 112,554 1,850 5,184	311,396	27.685 77.435 6.076 6.076 17.330 45.857 9.777 9.777	Totals 29th Fcb. 1888
· ·	The Bank of Bra ich is included in Under the recent id to agriculture,	t ac	owed 11,885,892\$697 to the base of the base of the government, to Bank of Brazil had adya op#524 presumably to plan I at the Caixa de Credito	he so-called need, up to

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th March, 1889.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The past week has been very quiet. The sanitary condition of the city has been rather alarming, but we opine that the difficulty experienced in shipping coffee has had more to do with the stoppage of business. There is, however, some belief that current prices here are too high, and no doubt this is well founded; but so long as foreign estimates of the necessities of consumption and of the probable out turn of the crops of the world show so strong a position for the bean, dualers here will only give vay under a test asspension of business. Rains have appeared here, and the sanitary condition must improve, the difficulties of shipment will probably be surmounted, and three seems no reason to doubt that some little modification in the views of holders would induce exporters to enter the market. Receipts for the past week were 71,172 bars, against 65 (or) page for the preceding week, and 76,838 bars for the week before. There have been no changes in quatinos, which are, however, somewhat nominal in the absence of business.

Shipments since our last report have been:

Shipments since our last report have been:

48.786 bags for the United States

24.986 Europe
4.000 , Cape of Good Hope
3.833 , Elsewhere

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the stom house amount to

270 bags for the United States

270 bags for the United States

270 Europe

280 Cape of Good Hope

281 Elsewhere

		270 bags.		
Th	e ve	ssels cleared with coffee are:		
		ed States:		bags.
Mar.	0	New York Br str Plate		23,070
	13	Baltimore Br by Mississippi		1,000
	1.4	New Orleans Br str Supplicich		13,150
		Galveston do		6,000
	16	Baltimore Amer bk Julia Rolli	118	13,015
	16	do Amer lug Priscilla		12,155
	E	weeke:		
Mar.	13	Hamburg Ger str Argentina		6,758
	13	London Br str Neva		11,000
		Autwerp do Londou ,, Lassell		1,500
	14	London ,, Lassell		17,628
	15	Autwerp Ger str Berlin		608
		Bremen do		31
Th	e cle	arances since the 1st inst, are divi-	led as follo	ws:
$U_n$	ited	States:		bags.
		k	35,070	111331
Baltin	nore		45,339	
New	Orle	sans	36,875	
Galve	stor		7,450	
				124,734
En	rope	7		
		f.o	3,600	
Havr	e		3,000	
Antw	стр		2,108	
Nort	1 15	шоре	11,310	
Engla	md.		28,628	
Riciti	terra	sican	21,697	70,343
				195,077
Th	e mi	arket is reported quiet at our last q		
111	t	per 10 kilos,	00	de de

Stocks were this morning estimated to be about 382,00 gs in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load.	bags.
New York Amer str Advance	3,400
do Br str Laplace	7,000
Baltimore Br str Pine Branch	24,000
do Amer bk New Light	3,000
Hamburg Ger str Paranagna	500
do , Lissabon	200
Finland Russ str Orion	16,000
Trie te Aust str Matlekovitz	10,000
Genoa Ital str Carlo R	1,000
Port Elizabeth Swed by Brage	4,000
do Dan bg Koldinghuis	5,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE TANEIRO.

		Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 13 Mar. 14 Mar. 15 Mar. 16 Mar. 17	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Totals To	Since
Receipts b	bags	13,559	11,308	13,442	10,104	6,824	10,037	5,898	164,123	3,39
	:	7,801	2,945	4,190	13,194	12,984	7,672	:	116,030	1,76
,, Europe	,	8,215	9,294	1,542	155	4,827	953	;	69,048	1,0,
	3	:	;	1,350	2,000	650	:	:	4,000	
	:	G1 22 G1	;	100	331	200	2.677	:	5,324	4
Total Shipments b	bags	10,541	12,239	7,182	15,680	18,661	11,302	:	194,402	3,02
	*	;	ı	1	;	270	:	;	145,353	
	:	358,949	388,018	394.278	388, 702 376,865		375, 600	381,498	;	
do and do	2	;	:	:	;	;		:	:	
Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba		84950	8,950	8,950	8,950	8,950	8,950	:	;	
do Good 2nd. do	:	8\$550	8,550	8,550	8,550	8,550	8,550	ı	:	
Exchange on London		28 3[16	281%	281/8	281%	281/8	28 IJ16	;	:	
Freight per steamer, 5% primage		30 C	30 0	30 C	30 C	30 C	30 0	:	:	

28,428

#### DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York

* Receipts for a days.	and freight by steamer	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 15t. per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, commercial	State of the market	do Europe	Shipments for United States, bags	do Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	do do and hands	Stock this morning ise hands, bags	
		enses		enses		!		!	:		i	1	!	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	firm	8,000	8,000	3.000	14,000	:	387,000 +	Mar. 12
	:	;	:	;	;	:	firm	9,000	3,000	7,000	11,000	:	386,000 \$	Mar. 13
	:	:	:	;	:	;	firm	2,000	4,000	0,000	13,000	:	392,0001	Mar. 14
	:	;	;	:	:	ţ.	firm	:	13,000	10,000	10,000	:	386,000 t	Mar. 15
	:	:	:	:	;	;	quiet	5,000	13,000	10,000	7,000	;	374,000 †	Mar. 16
	:	;	;		;	;	quiet	;	:	9,000	16,000 4	:	379,000	Mar. 18

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY.

			marcn	morn.
Shipments for Uni				
do for Eur	ope etc de	do	32,000	- 11
Sailing clearances				
Steamer clearance				
Clearances for Eur				
Freights by steam do sail	er			500 —
Steamers loading	for United S	tates		3

# Stock at Sakrosthis morning, istand end hands 237,000 bags Sales for United States during week. 6,000 n do Europe do Shipments to United States do 2 steamers (2,000 n do Europe do 44,000 n moninal Steamers loading for United States.

#### Imports.

Imports.

The week past has been very quiet, for there has been next to nothing for brokers to work on. Receipts of Flour have been considerable, but are largely for account of dealers and the market is reported dull, and somewhat lower for American flour. We have had no receipts of pine the market is amply supplied with Pitch, which is quoted somewhat lower, and the shipments of White are so considerable that no improvement is quoted: some considerable sales of this quality have been under to arrive. There is nothing new in Kenosene, the earge of Philadelphia oil will in all probability go south only a small quantity to be discharged here. Lard is hardly so strong. The market for Codish has suddenly improved and dealers seem in rather better sphirs; the stock is reduced, the demand more active and this seems to have been fairly net.

Flour .- Receipts since our last report have been ;

1 /

	Savona, from Baltimore ;		
4	Sundry brands	6,435	bris.
	Glad Tulings, do. and Richmond:		
	Sundry brands	7,450	1)
	Advance, from United States;		
	Sundry brands	3,000	,,

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 12,000 brls, and stock in first hands is estimated at about 21,000 brls. all American Brokers report the market dull at the following q

Trieste	nominal			
Kichmond est	do			
do 2nd	do			
Baltimore 181	15\$500-16\$000			
do and	14 500-15 000			
Western & Int.	15 000-15 750			
Chili	nominal			
River Plate	do			
New Zealand	do			
City Mills	10 coo 15 coo			

Pitch Pine-Receipts nil and the market continues weak

We may quote to-day at 335000-34500 per dizz.

White Pine.—No recepts, but the quantity now aflea is considerable. Brokers quote the market weak at roors, per foot, at which last sales to arrive were made.

Swedish Pine.—The market continues from at unchar quotations, viz. 445000–365000 per doz. for red and 3350 345000 for white deals.

Spruce Pine.-Nothing new.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 2,500 cases per Sarona and 2,900 por Activinee from New York. Nothing has so far been decided regarding the cargo per Sullivan referred to in our last. We quote Devoe's mark at \$\$700—\$\$00 per case.

Lard. — Receipts have been 100 kegs per Savoua, 1,000;
Advance and 300 per Glad Tidings from Baltimore and
market is not so firm. Lots are quoted at 410 is, per lb. ;
430—440 rs. are the quotations at retail.

Cement.—Receipts are 467 bris, per Emilie from Antwerp,
Quotations are unchanged at 68300—68500 for British,
\$\$800-6\$000 for German and \$7\$000-7\$500 for French per bri.

Rosin.—The Glad Tidings bings 128 bits, from Baltimore, and brokers still quote at 65000—10500 per brl. as to marks.

Turpentine .- Receipts nil, but the market is son

Coal.—Receipts since our last have been 1,622 tons p side from Greenock, to dealers. The cargo per Selade on Cardiff, here in distress, has been sold, but the price do at transpire. The Orion from Cardiff has since arrived.

Bran,-Receipts of foreign are 778 bags and both this unlity and that from the local mills is quoted at 2\$600-2\$800

Hay.—Receipts 1,750 bales and the market quite unchanged t 100—105 rs per kilogramme

Indian Corn.—Recupirs are 966 bags per Pleinder and 10,688 per Meant from the River Plate. This quality is still quanted 45000—55000 per bag, but native, northern, corn is lower at 45000—45001.

Rice.—Receipts are a few thousand bags via Europe, and brokers still quote foreign at 8\$300-8\$400. At least two considerable cargoes have sailed from Rangoon for our port.

considerable caugees have sailed from Rangoon for our port.

Codfish. —A considerable demand arose during the week, and appears to have been freely met, which resulted in a smart reduction in stock and an advance in prices. Cases have improved more than tubs. Retail quotations are a18-oon—248-oon for tubs and 2:\$000—23\$000 for tubs and 2:\$000—23\$000 for cases. Stock is estimated at about 19,000 packages. Receipts are 716 cases 50 tubs per Paranagual and 1.790 factors from Hamburg, and 1.904 packages per Robin from Jersey.

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FORFIGN VESSELS

CARLET 13.

CARLET 14.

CARLET 15.

CARLE

MARCH 14.

CADIZ-Swed lik Oscar II, 327 tons; Lodin; 41 ds; salt to

MARCH 15

RICHMOND—Amer lug Glad Tillings: 626 tons; Roberts: 43 ds; sundries to Okell, Mourão & Wilson. JERSEY—Br bg Robin; 150 tons; Le Ruez; 44 ds; codifish to Magalhães & Bastos.

MARCH 17.

MONTRVIDEO-Ger bg J. E. Fichte; 231 tons. Gronhoff; sugar to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ANTONINA-Swed Jun Nautilus: 102 tons: Andersen: sun

dries. MARCH 13

BALTIMORE—Br bg Mississippi; 228 tons; Kiehne; coffee Aracajó—Port lug Alves; 3:6 tons; Gonçalves; sundries Paranaguá—Arg bg Camuyrano; 178 tons; Barlavento

St. John-Br ship Yoseph; 1540 tons; Nicholls; ballast, St. Tromas-Norbk Lidskjaff; 497 tons; Nielsen; do. Norbk Lavspring; 489 tons; Schive; do. MARCH 15.

QUERREC—Nor bk Arizona; 1302 tons; Haase; balk Paranaguá—Nor bg Spica; 187 tons; Mussen; sun MARCH 16.

SCOTIA-Br ship Charlie Baker; 1,063 tors; Cain;

CARDIFF—Nor bk *India*; 1,226 tons; Herastein; do, Paranaguá—Nor bk *Exquis*; 258 tons; Nordberg; do. MARCH 17.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug Priscilla; 611 tous; McClean; coffee.
— Amer bis Julia Rollins; 586 tous; Johnson; 60.

JAMAICA—Swed bis Angusta; 426 tous; Wersterberg; ballast.
Bantanos—By ship Princess Alexandra; 1,281 tous; Rimer;

—The cargo of coals per Nor bk Scladon, here in distress, has been sold. The diver was unable to find the leak and as the expense of discharging, storage and re-shipping are very heavy, arrangements were made for the sale of the cargo and the return of the vessel in ballast.

—On the toth April a light house will be inaugorated at S, João da Barra, province of Rio de Janeiro. The light is on the right hank of the Parahyba river in Lat. 1) 3% 46" S, and Long, 41" 2" 20" W. of Greenwich. The light is fixed and white, illuminaring the horizon, and is 13 meters above tide water, visible 12 miles in clear weather. The tweer has a semi-circular platform, an outside hadder and is pointed white.

-There appears to have been quite a number of accidents in the liable during the squall that came up on the nigh-the rgh. Two lighters with kensene from Amer str Adva-capsized two lighters from the Fr str Northe came shore couple of oad lighters are reported sink. The Anst. Szechony'i s said to have lost a lighter of rum; and altoget the squall made the harbor lively while it lasted.

#### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

The following are the vessels reported chartered curing the week: Dan bg Koddinhuir, coffee to Port Elizabeth, £ 500, and Nor bg H. Wergeland, salt hides to Channel L1, 326 dd. Nor bg Azha and Ger bg Rmille, matte, Paranaguia and River Plate both at 1-11/2 reals.

#### Freights-steamer.

New York	30r per bag
New Orleans	40r do
Lendon	25; per ton
Liverpool	30: do
Antwerp	23/ do
Hamburg	300 do
Havre	30 fcs do
Bordeaux	30 do
Marseilles	18 do
Trieste	350 do
Genoa	15 les do
United States, North	6d-20s per ton 0s21s 6d do

# Alberta New York Anita Berwind Apalachicola Alfai Cardiff

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

	Andacia	. Oporto	13 Feb
	Alaska		10 Feb
	Akbar	New York	5 Feb
	A 1117		30 Jan
	Alice		5 Feb
	Angara		6 Feb
	Asiana		
	Bertha	Greenock	. 9 Feb
	Cambrian Duchess	Rangoon	25 Feb
	Captain Dan	Greenock	21 Feb
	C. R. C	. Jersey Cardiff	19 Feb
	Cavour	Cardiff	21 Feb
•	Chalmette	Mobile	26 Dec
	Dictator		6 Feb
	E. W. Stetson		29 Jan
	Enerest,	Cardiff	r Feb
	E. T. G		
	Europa	Sunderland	13 Feb
	Emilia C	Pensacola	
	Fenja	Cardift	
	Farewell	New York Cardiff	21 Jan 8 Jan
	Festina Lente	Clyde	27 Jan
	Friedlander	Cardiff	
	Gyller	London	
	Gunvor	Newcastle	5 Feb
i	Hercules	Newport	7 Feb
	Helene	Lisbon	23 Jan
	Hibernica	Gaspe Cardiff	
	Уаран	Marseilles	29 Jan 20 Feb
	Julius	Oporto	20 Feb
١	7. H. Marsters	New York	31 Jan
ı	Kommandor Svend Foyn	Cardiff	21 Feb
	Kambira	Cardiff	
	Korsevei	Liverpool	7 Feb
	Karl	Newcastle	21 Jan
	King Cenric	Cardiff	27 Jan
1	Lizzie Burrill Lady Lisgar	Cardiff Cardiff	
I	Lennie Burrill	Cardiff	5 Feb
ı	Larnica	Cardiff	22 Feb
ł	Lauget	Newport	22 Feb
ľ	Lady Blessington	Cardiff	11 Feb
ı	Maria	New York	
ı	Matilda Marie von Oldendorp	Cardiff	11 Feb
l	Marica	Liverpool Operto	13 Jan
Į	Mordala	Ship Island	
l	Mogdala Minnie G. Whitney	Cardift	
Į	Magnum	Cardiff	
۱	Navarch	Newport	12 Feb
l	Olga	Newcastle	10 Feb
l	Olive Mount	Cardiff	16 Feb
l	Osterna	Cardifi	22 Feb
l	Prince Regent Prinds Leopold	Cardiff	19 Feb
l	Paramatta	Cardift Newport	21 Feb
1	Ragna	Newport	
ŀ	Rosella Smith	Pensacola	 17 Jan
	Rossignol	Cardiff	
1	Still Water	Cardiff	16 Feb
ı	Safir	Ship Island	28 Jan
	Signal	Cardiff	тт Гев
	Squirrel	Cardiff	
	Southern Queen	Swansea Newcastle	
	Tannang	Rosario	
	Thulassa	Newcastle	28 Jan
	Union des Chargeurs	Cardiff	20 Jan 22 Jan
	Urda	Glasgow	Jan

# Union des Untregeurs Cantien Urirla Glasgow Vancouver Cardiff Vantee Cardiff Victor Cardiff Victor Pensocola William Wikex London ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

11 Feb 19 Feb 21 Feb

12 Feb

DATE	NAME	WHEREFROM	CONSIGNED TO
	Paranaguá Gr	Hamburg* 18d	E. Johnston & C
	Argentina Gr	Santos (8h	do
	Northe Fr	Bordeaux* 19d	Mess. Maritimes
	Kepler Blg	London* 37d	Norton, M'w &C
	Ptolemy Br	Liverpool 24d	do
12	Szechenyi Aust	Pern'huco 6d	T. Rombauer
	Solferino Ital	Genoa* 24d	A. Fiorita
	Neva Br	River Plate* 4d	Royal Mail
	Lassell Br	Santos 20h	Norton, Al'w &C
	Kaikoura Br	Lyttleton 21d	Wilson Sons & C
	Gulf of Suez Br	Montevideo" 17d	do
	Cayour Br	P. Alegre* 8d	Norton, M'w &C
2.4	Pine Branch Br	Santos 27h	Levering & C
15	John Elder Br	Liverpool* 23d	Wilson Sons & C
15	Pleiades Br	River Plate 3d	Norton, M'w &C
15	Berlin Gr	Santos 2-h	H. Stoltz & C
15	Matlekovitz Aust	do 20h	T. Rombauer
16	Valparaisa Gr	Hamburg* 22d	E. Johnston & C
16	Mozart Br	Rosario*	Norton, M'w &C
16	Advance Amer	Santos 18h	Wilson Sons & C
17	Orion Russ	Cardiff 3od	do do
	Benmore Br	London* 24d	Walter, H. & C

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGNSTEAMERS.

River Plate both at 1-1 1/2 reals.  Freights-steamer:	DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
New York	95 per ton 30° do 30° do 30° do 30° do 40 30° do 40 30° fos do 30° fos do 18 do 15 les do 15 les do 16 do -25 per ton 06-25 per ton 05-25 fod do	Plato Br Advance Amer Argentina Gr Senior Duch Neva Br Solferina Hal Lausell Stage Br Northe Fr Suppiciela Br Kankatura He Bedin Gr John Elder Br Chatham Br Pleisdes Br Savona Gr	New York Santos Hamburg* Pernamburg* Southompton* Gemea* London* St. Vincent River Plate New Orleans Lendon Perneut Valparaiso* Valparaiso* Porto Alegre* Antwerp* Santos	Coffee Sundries do do do Same cargo Sundries Coffee Sundries do do do

#### FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE YANEIRO, MARCH 18th, 1880

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTEREI	FROM	CONSIGNET
American				
bk E. S. Powell bg Sullivan bk New Light lug Glad Tidings	588 327 450 626	Feb. 18 Mar. 4 6 15	New York Halifax Baltimore, Richmond	Eerla & C To order Phipps Bres. & C Okell, M. & W'so
Hritish bk Gaspee sp Oneota sp Oneota sp Neciprority sp Newman Hall bk Algoma. bk Lapwing bk Argoma. sp Arennat sp Z Ring bg Aeronat. sp Z Ring bg Earl of Devon ok Kate Handing p Pr. Frederick bk Wn. Wright ug Lena bg Alpheta sp Pr. Lucien bg Robin	1287 994 1047 1409 1527 1184 747 446 1371 390 441 714 1475 723 276 212	Jan. 24 Feb. 12 25 25 25 25 28 Mar. 1 1 2 2 2 4 4 4 7	New York Liverpool. Cardiff. Marseilles Newport. Newport London. Hermosand Cardiff. Jersey.	Berla & C. Witson R. & C. Witson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Norton, Miv. K. Philips Hros. & K. Haige & Irmão Bio Flour Milis Norton, Miv. B. Rodrigues & C. Norton, Miv. K. Ari Valais & C. D. Pedro II R. Monteiro, H. & K. Norton, Miv. K. Monteiro, H. & K. Norton, Miv. K. Monteiro, H. & K. Norton, Miv. K. Norton, Miv. K. Monteiro, H. & K. Norton, Miv. K. R. Norton, Miv. K. R. Norton, Miv. K. R. Norton, Miv. K. R.
				Braga, Boa & C Match Co. Karl Valais & C
Franck	1 1			Avenier, D. & C Wilson Sons & C
German bk Jurgen bk Ella Nicolai bk Patria bg Emilie bg J. E. Fichte	372 391 215 231	Feb. 11 Mar. 1 20	S. Francisco Oporto Antwerp, Montevideo	Sonza A. & C Rio Flour Mills Costa Simões & C J. Lumay & C To order
Mormegian ble H. Lehmkuhl ble H. Lehmkuhl ble M.P.S. Pet Sen ble Falka sp Selndon ble Falka sp Selndon ble Ferer ble Frey ble Frey ble Frey ble Saigon ble Amigitia ble Prenier ble Vega bg Azha bg Nordlyset bg H. Wergeland ble Flora ble Asia ble Rosin ble Rosin	714 1309 453 677 1066 443 246 766 585	Feb. 3 23 23 24 25 26 26 28	Brunswick. Pensacola. Brunswick. Brunswick. Gardiff Gefte. Aracajú. Pensacola Brunswick. ardiff autilia Nicolas. (arate. ampana. demel Greenuck.	W. Guimañas & C. Karl Valais & C. W. Guimañas & C. W. Gross & C. In distress C. W. Gross & C. In distress C. W. Gross & C. To order G. Guidgeon & C. Berla & C. Monteiro, H. & C. Souza A. & C. M. N. Othmann & C. Hecksher & C. B. Rodrigues & C. H. C. C. H. C. C. H. C. C. H. C. C. L. C. Carvalho & C. L. Carvalho & C.
Portuguese by Tentativa by Marinhas II. bk Triumpho lug José Estevão og Figueirense og Pereira ok Alice	253 260 474 286 235 220 997	Nov.29 I lan. 26 S Feb. 8 C 27 Mar. 2 F 4 C	Desterro, Cath'rina )porto lossoró, igueira )porto adiz	A. M. Marinhas M. Marinhas & C C. Abranches & C Ferraz Sobr. & C To order C. Abranches & C Braga Boa & C
Russian				H. Stoltz & C J. C. Pacheco &C
Swedish ok Aracan og Brage og Willie ok Oscar II	691 F 241 236 M 327	feb. 1 P 12 A 1ar. 3 S	A delaide racabú Nicolas adiz	Duvivier & C G. E. Saboia & C J. Moore & C To order

From Messrx, John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated March 1st.

Copper—Market ruled firm and advancing during month, closing strong at our quotations which show a further rise of 5p per cwt. Enquiry continues and the tendency is decidedly unwords.

Ifeat has been all but unbearable and the health of the port is now very bad with a great deal of fever of bad character

about.

Stocks are to-day 255,463 bags in first and 4,161 bags in second hands, against 92,833 and 71,62c respectively last mouth. Loading 53,500 bags.

Our brokers return sales of 290,000 bags.

Receipts averaged 9,736 bags per diem, against 3,339 in 1888 and 7,000 in 1889. From 1st July to date they reach 1,779,947 bags, against 822,825 in 1888 and 1,877,989 in 1887.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messes. Thomsen & Co's Market Report, dated February 28th.

From Messer. Thomsen & Co's Market Report, dated February 28th.

In the beginning of the month supplies of cattle were still very small but during the latter part they have been more plentified and the total killings during the month amount to about 25,000 bead, in all for the season to about 13,500, against 20,000 sane time last year and 145,000 in 1887. Hides —Salted have continued in extremely brisk demand, last only a few small contracts were closed in the beginning of the month, at the former quotations of rog 7s, per 3 kilo, for heavy ox and 98 rs, per ½ kilo, for light ox and cowhides, which were the highest prices offered by the regular exporting firms, who up to then had been buying. Later on a new exporter came forward, wanting to buy hides, and finding that all standartists were under engagement, and that it would be impossible for him to obtain hides, except by offering higher prices, commenced at once bidding 11 rs, per ½ kilo, for light ox and cowhides equal to about 3½ d stg. per ½ kilo, for light ox and cowhides equal to about 3½ d stg. per ½ kilo, for light ox and cowhides equal to about 3½ d stg. per ½ kilo, for light ox and cowhides equal to about 3½ d stg. per ½ kilo, for the every prices and then were prices and the new exporter should continue briying thereat, it will be impossible to do business at former continued neglected and they have mader charter have bought several thousund hides and kips from their colleagues at a price equal to about 15¼ d stg. per kilo. Cast, freight and commission At Porto Lost, who is order to obtain sufficience exporting darraquivers, who is order to obtain sufficience exporting darraguivers, who is order to obt

Eur

,	1880		т8	88
	salted	dry	salted	dry
ope ited States	66,556	42,029 56,211	45,517	29,871

# STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

Application	9.	1889.	Sth,	farch 10	Z										
Special   Property			****	S.	BANK				GOVERNMENT BONDS.						
Description   Property   Section of the plane   Section of the pla				Dividend paid	Name		Capital paid up	Capital	Closing quotations	Last sale	Nominal value	Denomination		Interest payable	Present A mount
Present   Internal   April	254 000—255 000	253 000	200	8 000 Jan. 89 2 000 Jan. 80	Auxiliar Brasilianische Brazil Caixa Credito Commercial	7,162,645	1,115,000 33,000,000 208,460	4,400,000 33,000,000 500,000	-1,110 000	1,110 000	1,000 1,000	do Gold Loan 1868. do 1879. City of Rio de Janeiro	4 6 4/2 5	Apr.—Oct. Quarterly	19,838,500 35,872,500
## Professor   Confessor   Con	50 000 — 51 000 100 220 000 — 220 000	238 000 50 000 227 000	200 40 200	633-Jan, 89	Commercio	1,138,000	11,100,000	12,000,000		EBTS.	NDED DI	VINCIAL FUI	RO	)	
\$\frac{1}{\(\text{strip}\)} = \frac{1}{\(\text{strip}\)} = \frac{1}{\(\t	000	100 000 255 000 110 000 168 000	120 200 £10 200	5 %-Jan. 89 12 000-Jan. 89 6s-Dec. 88 6 000-Jan. 89	English, Limited	150,000 £140,000 1,000,000	2,000,000 6,500,000 6,000,000	2,000,000 £1,000,000 6,000,000	Closing quotations	Last sale	Nominal value	Provinces	Rate %		
Section   Sect	000 205 000—209 000 000	40 000 112 000 70 000 285 000	70 40 100 200	2 200—Jan. 89 85—Oct. 88 2 100—Jan. 89 6 000—Jan. 83 10 000—Jan. 89	do 2 series London & Brazilian, Lunted. Mercantil dos Varegistas Popular	£325,000 3,229	2,625,000 397,140 1,000,000 2,000,000 10,000,000	\$1,250,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 10,000,000		-	=	Amazonas Bahia Ceará Espirito Santo Goyaz	6-7 -7	_	8,011,300 206,300 30,800
The companies   The companie	100	66-000			Communical S. Davis	9,987\$	1,000,000	2,000,000\$		100 0/0	1,000\$	Maranhao Matto Grosso Minas Geraes Pará	6	Jan.—July	1,023,800 199,000 5,826,000
Present	750	210 000	80	2 850—Jan. 89	Credito Real do	15,000 500,000 2,258	835,710	1,000,000 t,000,000 500,000		9812 0/0	200\$-500\$	Paraná. Pernambuco	6	Jan.—July Jan.—July	730,000 7,624,400 152,000 8,081,500 27,800 3,266,822
Present   Interest   Rate   Amount   Interest   Rate   One   Interest   Amount   Interest   Amount   Interest   Amount   Interest   Amount   Interest   Amount   Interest   Amount   Interest   Interest   One   Interest			16	AYS.	RAILWA		W			93_0/0		City of S. Paulo	7	Jan.—July	1,153,000 500,000
Present   Interest   Annual   Interest   In					Companies		Capital paid up	Capital							
1.5.00.000   1.5		_	20\$		Barão de Araruama	18,206\$	1,813,000	800,000	Closing quotations	Last sale		Banks		Interest payable	
Debentures	000 135\$000—140\$000 000 22 750—23 000	125 000 160 000 138 000 23 000	200 200 £22, 103	5\$000 - Jan. 89 3 000 - Jan. 85 138 6d - Jan. 89 28 9d - Jan, 89	Campos and Carangola Espirito Santo & Curavellas Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina do x subs. do subsidiaries Magabé and Campos	412,437	1,600,000 1,500,000 13,600,000	1,600,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	7425 o-75	74 ½ 81.8500 820 u	LIT 5 8 190\$	Credito Real do Brazil do gold	5 6 6 6	Jan.—July do Apr —Oct,	5,859,999 7,157,500 5,253,400
Persent Amount	000	188 000 200 000	200	—Jan. 89 7 000—May 84 7 000—Jan. 89	15. Paulo and Kio	474	1,477,400	10,000,000			TURES.	DEBEN			
Tallways	000	25 000 220 000 300 000 165 000	200 200	6 909-Mar. 8c	Sapucahy,		12,000,000	10,000,000 38,000,000	Closing quotations	Last sale		Companies			
15,279,500   24,000	900	80 000	200		[Untao Valenciana	40,481	1,080,173	1,600,000	190\$000	185\$ 186	200	Bragantiua Campos and Carangola		Mar . – Sept. May – Nov.	1,500,000
1.65   1.65	,	Last	Nominal	1		Reserve	Capital		186\$000-190 000	190 510	£50	Leopoldina	616	Apr Oct. do Jan July	15,279,800 £483,800
Apr	- Cosing gnouncon	sale	value	paid	-	fund	paid up			93 1/6	200 100 200	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	7 7 7 6	AprOct. AprOct.	4,363,400 370,000 1,600,000
439.886 Jan. July 6 Caris Urbanos. 500 165 N. Peb. Aug. 500,000 Jan. 500 Ja	000 130 coo-135 coo	248 000	200 200 200 200	3 500-Jan. 89 5 000-Jan. 89	Larangeiras, and tunnel Nitherohy Pernambuco	B4,186	10,000,000 213,050 500,000 1,200,000	10,000,000 300,000 500,000 1,200,000	79 %—80 %		£50	Sorocabana	0	Apr.—Oct	£181,600
195   195			200	4 000 Jan. 89	S Christovão	507,899 24,902	4,000,000				£20	Nitherohy gold	7 6	Feb.—Ang. Apr.—Oct.	£56,250 307,000
223,000   Jan July   8½   Faulista   700   105 % - 105 %   105 %   105 %   105 %   105 %   105 %   105 %   105 %   105 %   105 %   105 %	1 0	Last	Nominal	1	1		Capital	Catulal		195		SHIPPING.		1	
784,000 Apr — Oct. 84 Urreza 200 180 4,000,000 4,000,000 20,051 Nacional de Navegação. 10 000— Jan. 85 200 262 000 1,500,000 Jan. — July 6 Quissamă 200 180 200 000 180 200,000 \$734,000 \$71,400 \$734,000	000	84\$000	£12.105	6s 3d— Jan. 89	Amazon Steam Navigation	£60,775	£625,000	£625,000		200		Paulista	81/4	Jan July	225,000
TOO,000 May Nov 8 Berthery 200 MILLS.	000	40 000	200 200	10 000 - Jan. 8u	Nacional de Navegação	20,954	4,000,000	4,000,000 736,000	200 000	103	200 200	Pureza	6	Apr —Oct.	784,000
			i	S.	MILL	1	i				200	Beribery		May-Nov.	400,000
784,000   Apr.—Oct. 7½   Larioca			value	paul		fund	paid up			201	200 200 200	Confiança Industrial Páo Grande	7	Apr.—Oct.	784,000 588,000 147,200
380,000 Jan.—July 7 [Kink 200 92.0]  \$\lambda_3\text{0.00} JuneDec. 7 S. [\text{0.00} \lambda_2 \lambda_	900	170\$000	200	5 000—Jan. 80	Bont Fint	26,377	400,000	650,000 400,000 3,000,000		92 °/o 195	£20	Kink	7	Jan, - July June - Dec.	£30,000
1,000,000   1,900,000   2,722   (arinea.   12 non-Jin. 80)   200   235 non   200   235 non   200   235 non   200   235 non   200   230 non   2,000,000	220\$000-240 000	170 000	200 200 200	12 000—Jan. 89 12 000—Jan. 89	Contiança Industrial Páo Grande	3,418	600,000 400,000 2,000,000	600,000 400,000 2,000,000	_	85 "/a	100	S. José d'El Rey [gold]	8	Apr. —Oct.	200,000
200,000   Apr Oct.   0   Canterina (entrefi) - 200   210   - 1,000,000   1,000,000   (7,4)9   Kitis.   14 000 - July 88   200   220 000   200,000   - 5. Christovia.   0 000 - Jul. 89   200   200 000   200			200	14 000-July 88 9 000-Jun. 89	S. Christovão S. Ioão.	10.000	300,000 550,000	1,000,000 300,000 550,000		480 92 %	£50	Candelaria [church]	8 7½ 8	do	£200,000
309,600 Jan. July 6 Docas D. Pedro II					S. Pedro de Alcantara	24,287	700,000 600,000	700,000 600,000		195	£20 200	Melhoramentos U, de Nicth, Oleas de Villa Nova	6 8	May-Nov. May-Nov. JanJuly	2,500,000 100,000
INSURANCE.  Capital Capital Reserve Companies Dividend Nominal Last Co.	t Chitican della	Last	Nominal	Dividend	1		Capital	Capital							
Capital Capital Paid Power Companies Divitend Naminal Last value Sale Closing quotations 185,000,0005 — Associação Commercial \$80-Jan 81 500\$ 100\$ 100\$ 100\$ 100\$ 100\$ 100\$ 100	oun	sale 120\$000 195 000	500\$ 200	8% - Jan 84 10\$000 - Jan 80	Associação Commercial Carruagens Fluminense		3,000,000 785,000	3,000,000‡ 785,000			Dividend paid	Companies		Capital is paid up	Capital
4,000,000\$ 200,000\$ 16,173\$ Allianga 2\$000-Jan. 89 20\$ 19\$000 22\$000 200,000 2	90\$000-110\$000	100 000	200 200 40 200	3 000- Jan. 88	Docas D. Pedro II. Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo Fabrica de Biscontos. Gloria Market	=	4,000,000 200,000 30,000 322,800	10,000,000 200,000 150,000 322,800	55 000	250 455 0 10 10 0	17 000 - Jan. 89 1 000 - Jan. 89	Argos Flummense	5,864	750,000 2 200,000	2,000,000
200,000 200,000 73,000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		=	200 200 50 200	4 000—Feb. 89	Ind.l.v. e Viação de Macahé Industrial de Oleos	720 000	1,000,000 220,000 2,600,000	2,000,000 1,000,000 220,000 2,000,000	30 000 70 000 170 000	20 30 6 125 170 6 100 143 6	2 000 - Jan. 89 11 000 Jan. 89 9 000 Jan. 89	Fidelidade Garantia	5,000 15,000	200,000 2 5 0,000 2 250,000 1	4,000,000 8,000,000 2,500,000
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4.000,000 200,000 17,502 Nov2 Permanente. 1 0.00—Jan. 8 20 28 0.00 — 27 0.000 1,000,000 300,000 — Pastoril Minéra 60 5.000,000 750,000 170,000 — Plastoril Minéra 60 150,000 170,000	205 500 -220 000	150 000	200	4 000—Jan. 89	Rebucadores e Saveiros Serviços Maritimos	35497	300,000 470,000 100,000 1,925,000	1,000,000 650,000 1,000,000 1,926,000	43 500 16 000 16 000— 18 000 24 000	50 43 5 20 16 6 10 24 6	t 000Jan. 89 2 000Jan. 89 2 000Jan. 89 3 000Jan. 89	Previdente Prosperidade União Com, dos Varegistas.	6,000 9,647 0,431	750,000 I 200,000 100,000	5,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000

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 Ditto, paid up
 \$\mathcal{L}\$ 500,000

 Reserve Fund
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 Capital
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 Capital paid up
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Meuricoffre & Co., Naples.
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True Rto News was established under its present title and management on the sat of April, 1879, succeeding the British and management on the sat of April, 1879, succeeding the British and management on the sat of April, 1879, succeeding the British and frequency of Issue were changed at the time of timater, the designations of number and volume were contuned unbreken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of four five and the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of foliate and reference use.

With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1880) the editors feet themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have two far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The Naws will seek to keep its resist hely seek to keep its commercial which many have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will reat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil. In addition to a large circulation in the United States of the page of the p

#### TERMS:

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